United Nations S/2004/735

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 13 September 2004 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which assumed authority from the Multinational Interim Force in Haiti on 1 June 2004.

Further to my letter of 27 May, I would like to inform you that, following the usual consultations, it is my intention to add the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Guatemala, the Kingdom of Morocco and Spain to the list of countries which have agreed to provide military personnel to MINUSTAH.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

04-51103 (E) 150904

United Nations S/2004/736

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 15 September 2004 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 September 2004 (S/2004/735) concerning your intention to add Sri Lanka, Guatemala, Morocco and Spain to the list of countries providing military personnel to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Juan Antonio **Yáñez-Barnuevo**
President of the Security Council

04-51115 (E) 150904

United Nations S/2004/737

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 7 September 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 6 September 2004 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the establishment of an independent electoral commission in Burundi (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dirk Jan **van den Berg**
Permanent Representative of the Kingdom
of the Netherlands to the United Nations

04-51168 (E) 160904

Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement issued on 6 September 2004 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the establishment of an independent electoral commission in Burundi

The European Union (EU) welcomes the establishment by the Burundese Government, after the approval given by National Assembly and Senate, of an independent electoral commission which will play the leading role in the organization of local, regional, parliamentary and presidential elections. The EU considers the establishment of the Commission as a major step in the implementation of the Arusha peace process. Its creation makes it possible to proceed with the adoption of a new constitution and electoral laws. The EU also welcomes the law that created the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. This Commission can be seen as a major instrument for reconciliation and durable peace as contained in the Arusha Peace Agreement. The EU urges all parties to adopt this law on the basis of the largest possible consensus.

The EU exhorts the Burundian Government, the National Assembly, the Senate and all political parties to take without delay all steps necessary for the organization of the elections, in line with the agenda set by the Regional Initiative at its meeting on 6 August, and to engage in the power-sharing agreement reached under the auspices of the Vice-President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, as facilitator of the Regional Initiative. The EU furthermore urges all parties to reach a consensus on the principles of power-sharing so as to allow the National Assembly to adopt the new Constitution within the deadline set by the Regional Initiative. The EU would like to congratulate South African President Thabo Mbeki on his efforts during the negotiations in Pretoria.

The EU reiterates its willingness to assist Burundi in the organization of free and fair elections and to reach a lasting solution to the conflicts that have destabilized the country over the past decades. In this regard, it underlines the need to proceed swiftly with the demobilization of armed groups in the country and with the reform of the security sector to ensure long-term peace and stability.

The candidate countries Romania, Turkey and Croatia,[a] the countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro and the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this statement.

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[a] Croatia continues to be part of the Stabilization and Association Process.

United Nations A/59/363–S/2004/738

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 September 2004

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Item 30 of the provisional agenda*
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 September 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 15 September 2004, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/59/150.

04-51287 (E) 170904

Annex to the letter dated 15 September 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 12 August 2004 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot Representative in New York, which was circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (see A/58/869-S/2004/646), and to bring to your kind attention the following:

I would like to reiterate, at the outset, that the Greek Cypriot administration, in its purported capacity as the "Government of the Republic of Cyprus", can neither represent nor act on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot people and cannot claim any right over the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The de facto division on the island has come about as a result of the destruction of the Partnership Republic of Cyprus in 1963 by the Greek Cypriot side. Through years of struggle for existence by the Turkish Cypriot side, two separate administrations emerged and each side has ruled itself ever since. Hence, the attempts, at every opportunity, of the Greek Cypriot administration to extend its illegal authority over the Turkish Cypriot people are totally unacceptable.

As you are well aware, the Turkish Cypriot people, in exercising its right to determine its own future, voted in favour of your settlement plan in separate simultaneous referenda held on both sides of the island on 24 April 2004, whereas the Greek Cypriot people overwhelmingly rejected it. The plan submitted by you to the two sides was a compromise. It was not designed to and did not satisfy the demands of the parties in toto. The Turkish Cypriot people voted overwhelmingly in favour of it despite the fact that the plan, particularly the provisions on the issue of property, entailed many sacrifices for them. Had the Greek Cypriot side not resoundingly voted against it, the issue of property in particular and the Cyprus problem in general would have been resolved within the context of your comprehensive settlement plan.

You are also aware that the Turkish Cypriot side, cognizant of the fact that the property issue is the thorniest issue and constitutes the crux of the Cyprus problem and in the absence of a comprehensive settlement, has set up a legal mechanism to address the property claims of the Greek Cypriot people in the North. Unfortunately, the Greek Cypriot administration has threatened Greek Cypriots who have had the courage to file claims with publicizing their names and humiliating them before the Greek Cypriot people.

On the other hand, the crossings between North and South have enabled Turkish Cypriots to discover in despair that they had no homes to return to, in the event that they chose to do so as provided for by the plan, due to the widespread Greek Cypriot policy of expropriating Turkish Cypriot property in the South. Most recently, the Greek Cypriot administration has announced that the value of the Turkish Cypriot-owned land expropriated by the Greek Cypriot administration amounts to millions of Cyprus pounds and that more Turkish Cypriot-owned land would be expropriated. It has also been reported in the Greek Cypriot press that in the period 2002-2003 alone, the land of more than 500 Turkish Cypriots has been expropriated.

I would like to underline, once again, that transactions including the sale of property in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are the sole concern of the relevant authorities of the State. The claims of the Greek Cypriot representative that the property transactions taking place in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are illegal and would constitute liabilities to the people who purchase them are totally unfounded. Those allegations are yet another example of the Greek Cypriot policy aimed at distracting attention from the fact that the issue of property in particular and the Cyprus problem in general remain unresolved due to the overwhelming rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of your settlement plan.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative

United Nations S/2004/739

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 September 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 10 September 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Australia, Canada and New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have been following closely, and with profound concern, the evolution of events in Darfur, and in particular the continued suffering of its civilian population. A report by the African Union Ceasefire Commission of an attack on 26 August on two villages by helicopters of the Government of the Sudan has only served to deepen our preoccupations.

In his report to the Security Council on 2 September, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Jan Pronk, noted a number of positive developments, which we welcome. However, Mr. Pronk also underlined that in certain critical respects the Government of the Sudan has yet to deliver on a number of key commitments to the international community. In the light of this, he urged that pressure be maintained on the authorities in Khartoum to act in accordance with the Security Council's demands and the undertakings already made by the Government of the Sudan.

We fully agree with the Special Representative in this respect, and we urge the Council, as it continues its deliberations on the crisis in Darfur, not to foreclose any avenue in its efforts to ensure the protection of the people of the region and to stop attacks on civilians, including implementation, if necessary, of the measures to which reference is made in Security Council resolution 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004.

We urge the Council to put its full support behind the efforts of the African Union, including advocating the deployment, as soon as possible, of a significantly expanded African Union mission.

We urge the Council to reiterate its call on both the Government of the Sudan and the rebel groups in Darfur to take all necessary steps to prevent violence in the region, to engage in the political negotiations led by the African Union in order to bring about a peaceful resolution to this conflict, and to observe the ceasefire agreement signed in N'Djamena on 8 April 2004.

We would also ask the Council to establish clear benchmarks in terms of both actions expected by the Government of the Sudan and specific time lines for their realization, in particular with regard to:

04-51261 (E) 160904

(a) The disarming of the Janjaweed militias, as called for in Security Council resolution 1556 (2004) and as stipulated in the joint communiqué issued by the Government of the Sudan and the Secretary-General on 3 July 2004;

(b) The identification of those groups over which the Sudanese authorities have influence, as agreed to in the Darfur Plan of Action on 5 August 2004;

(c) The apprehension and, where appropriate, prosecution of those suspected of inciting and carrying out war crimes and crimes against humanity, again as required by Security Council resolution 1556 (2004);

(d) The continued removal of barriers for access by humanitarian and human rights monitors to carry out their work, as committed to in the Darfur Plan of Action.

Finally, we recommend that the Council call upon the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial commission of experts to investigate allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity, in particular the issue of sexual violence, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence.

Equally important, the Government of the Sudan must be left in no doubt that it is in its fundamental interest to meet the legitimate and reasonable expectations of the international community that it will ensure the protection of its own citizens.

I should be grateful if you could circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) John **Dauth**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Australia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Allan **Rock**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Don **MacKay**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of New Zealand
to the United Nations

United Nations S/2004/740

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 September 2004

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its President on Liberia, including its resolutions 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003 and 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003, and the 27 August 2003 Statement by its President (S/PRST/2003/14) and other relevant resolutions and statements,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 10 September 2004 (S/2004/725) and its recommendations,

Recognizing the critical role the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) continues to play in the Liberian peace process and welcoming the support and continued engagement of the African Union (AU) and its close coordination with ECOWAS and the United Nations,

Noting the substantial progress made to date in the disarmament phase of the programme of disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants,

Recalling that its resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1532 (2004) provide for measures against any individuals engaged in activities aimed at undermining peace and stability in Liberia and the subregion,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMIL until 19 September 2005;

2. *Calls* on all Liberian parties to demonstrate their full commitment to the peace process and to work together to ensure that free, fair and transparent elections take place as planned no later than October 2005;

3. *Calls* on the international community to respond to the continuing need for funds for the critically important rehabilitation and reintegration phase and to fulfil pledges made at the International Reconstruction Conference on Liberia held on 5 and 6 February 2004;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General through his Special Representative to continue to report periodically to the Council on UNMIL's progress on the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

04-51413 (E) 170904

United Nations S/2004/741

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 September 2004

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Commending the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States towards building peace in the subregion, and encouraging the Mano River Union member States to continue their dialogue aimed at building regional peace and security,

Encouraging the United Nations missions in the region to continue their efforts towards developing inter-mission cooperation, especially in the prevention of movements of arms and combatants across borders and in the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 September 2004 (S/2004/724),

Welcoming the further progress made towards the benchmarks for drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), and commending UNAMSIL for the progress made to date in the adjustments to its size, composition and deployment,

Underlining the importance of additional efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Sierra Leone Police and armed forces to maintain security and stability effectively,

Underlining the importance of increasingly close collaboration between UNAMSIL and the United Nations country team in Sierra Leone, to ensure a smooth transition after the final departure of UNAMSIL,

Expressing its appreciation for the essential work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, noting its vital contribution to the establishment of the rule of law in Sierra Leone, and encouraging all States to cooperate fully with the Court,

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

04-51431 (E) 170904

1. *Decides* that the mandate of UNAMSIL shall be extended until 30 June 2005;

2. *Decides further* that the tasks of the residual UNAMSIL presence, which shall remain in Sierra Leone for an initial period of six months from 1 January 2005, as set out in paragraph 5 of resolution 1537 (2004) of 30 March 2004, shall be the following:

Military and civilian police tasks

- To monitor, in conjunction with district and provincial security committees, the overall security situation, to support the Sierra Leone armed forces and police in patrolling the border and diamond-mining areas, including through joint planning and joint operations where appropriate, and to monitor the growing capacity of the Sierra Leone security sector;
- To support the Sierra Leone Police in maintaining internal security, including security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone while UNAMSIL remains deployed in Sierra Leone;
- To assist the Sierra Leone Police with its programme of recruitment, training and mentoring designed to strengthen further the capacity and resources of the Police;
- To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

Civilian tasks

- To monitor the repatriation, reception, resettlement and reintegration of Sierra Leonean ex-combatants from abroad;
- To monitor, investigate, report and promote the observance of human rights;
- To disseminate information on the mission's mandate and purpose and publicize the Government's primary responsibility for national security, including through United Nations radio;
- To monitor progress towards consolidation of State authority throughout the country;

3. *Authorizes* the residual UNAMSIL presence to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

4. *Expresses* its intention to review regularly the residual UNAMSIL presence against the following benchmarks:

- Strengthening the capacity of the Sierra Leone armed forces and police to maintain security and stability effectively throughout the country;
- Consolidating State authority throughout the country;
- Consolidating the deployment of UNMIL throughout Liberia;

5. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's assurance, as set out in paragraph 91 of his report of 19 March 2004 (S/2004/228), that where military observers, civil affairs officers, political affairs officers, human rights officers and civilian police

personnel are co-deployed, they will function as integrated units and work in close collaboration with the United Nations country team;

6. *Urges* the Government of Sierra Leone to intensify its efforts to develop an effective and sustainable police force, armed forces, penal system and independent judiciary, so that the Government can take over from UNAMSIL as soon as possible full responsibility for maintaining law and order throughout Sierra Leone, including in the sensitive diamond-producing areas, and encourages donors and UNAMSIL, in accordance with its mandate, to continue to assist the Government in this regard, as well as to assist the Government in restoring public services throughout the country;

7. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to keep the security, political, humanitarian and human rights situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to report regularly to the Council, after due consultations with troop-contributing countries and the Government of Sierra Leone;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2004/742

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 September 2004

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001, 1413 (2002) of 23 May 2002, 1444 (2002) of 27 November 2002 and 1510 (2003) of 13 October 2003,

Reaffirming its strong commitment *to* the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001 and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and *reiterating* its support for international efforts to root out terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghans themselves and *welcoming* the continuing cooperation of the Afghan Transitional Administration with the International Security Assistance Force,

Reaffirming the importance of the Bonn Agreement and the Berlin Declaration, and recalling in particular annex 1 of the Bonn Agreement which, inter alia, provides for the progressive expansion of the International Security Assistance Force to other urban centres and other areas beyond Kabul,

Stressing also the importance of extending central government authority to all parts of Afghanistan, of conducting free and fair elections, of comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of all armed factions, of justice sector reform, of security sector reform including reconstitution of the Afghan National Army and Police, and of combating narcotics trade and production, and recognizing certain progress that has been made in these and other areas with the help of the international community,

Recognizing the constraints upon the full implementation of the Bonn Agreement resulting from concerns about the security situation in parts of Afghanistan, in particular in the light of the upcoming elections,

Welcoming in this context the commitment by NATO lead nations to establish further Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), as well as the readiness of the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom Coalition to assist in securing the conduct of national elections,

04-51455 (E) 170904

Expressing its appreciation to Eurocorps for taking over the lead from Canada in commanding the International Security Assistance Force, to Canada for its leadership of the International Security Assistance Force during the past year, and recognizing with gratitude the contributions of many nations to the International Security Assistance Force,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force, in consultation with the Afghan Transitional Administration and its successors,

Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force, as defined in resolution 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), for a period of twelve months beyond 13 October 2004;

2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the International Security Assistance Force to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the International Security Assistance Force, and in this regard *calls upon* Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the International Security Assistance Force, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 1386 (2001);

4. *Calls upon* the International Security Assistance Force to continue to work in close consultation with the Afghan Transitional Administration and its successors and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as with the Operation Enduring Freedom Coalition in the implementation of the force mandate;

5. *Requests* the leadership of the International Security Assistance Force to provide quarterly reports on implementation of its mandate to the Security Council through the Secretary-General;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2004/743

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 September 2004

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

At its 5044th meeting, held on 28 September 2004, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 1 August 2003 to 31 July 2004. The Council adopted the draft report without a vote.

04-52475 (E) 280904

United Nations S/2004/744

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2004

Original: English

Germany, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, the statement of its President of 25 May 2004 (S/PRST/2004/18), its resolution 1547 (2004) of 11 June 2004 and resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003, and *taking into account* the Plan of Action agreed by the Secretary-General's Special Representative to Sudan and the Government of Sudan,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 30 August 2004 (S/2004/703) and the progress achieved on humanitarian access, and expressing concern that paragraphs 59-67 indicate that the Government of Sudan has not fulfilled the entirety of its commitments under resolution 1556 (2004) and taking into account the need to foster and restore the confidence of vulnerable populations and to improve radically the overall security environment in Darfur; and *welcoming* the recommendations contained in the report, particularly those concerning the desirability of a substantially increased African Union Mission presence in the Darfur region of Sudan,

Welcoming the leadership role and the engagement of the African Union in addressing the situation in Darfur,

Welcoming the 6 September 2004 letter to the President of the Security Council from the President of the African Union, Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, including his appeal for international support for the extension of the African Union Mission in Darfur,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, and independence of Sudan, as consistent with the Machakos Protocol of 20 July 2002 and subsequent agreements based on this Protocol as agreed to by the Government of Sudan,

Recalling the Joint Communiqué of 3 July 2004 of the Government of Sudan and the United Nations Secretary-General, and *recognizing* the efforts undertaken by the Joint Implementation Mechanism (JIM) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to advance the aims of the communiqué and the requirements of resolution 1556 (2004),

04-51541 (E) 180904

Welcoming that the Government of Sudan has taken a number of steps to lift administrative obstructions to the delivery of humanitarian relief, which has resulted in access for an increased number of humanitarian personnel in Darfur as well as international human rights non-governmental institutions, and *recognizing* that the Government of Sudan has broadened its cooperation with United Nations humanitarian agencies and their partners,

Urging the Government of Sudan and the rebel groups to facilitate this humanitarian relief by allowing unfettered access for humanitarian supplies and workers, including across Sudan's borders with Chad and Libya by land and by air as may be required,

Expressing grave concern at the lack of progress with regard to security and the protection of civilians, disarmament of the Janjaweed militias and identification and bringing to justice of the Janjaweed leaders responsible for human rights and international humanitarian law violations in Darfur,

Recalling that the Sudanese Government bears the primary responsibility to protect its population within its territory, to respect human rights, and to maintain law and order, and that all parties are obliged to respect international humanitarian law,

Stressing that the Sudanese rebel groups, particularly the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudanese Liberation Army/Movement, must also take all necessary steps to respect international humanitarian and human rights law,

Emphasizing that the ultimate resolution of the crisis in Darfur must include the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their original homes, and *noting* in that regard the 21 August 2004 Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Sudan and the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

Expressing its determination to do everything possible to end the suffering of the people of Darfur,

Determining that the situation in Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security and to stability in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,

1. *Declares* its grave concern that the Government of Sudan has not fully met its obligations noted in resolution 1556 (2004) and the 3 July Joint Communiqué with the Secretary-General to improve, as expected by the Council, the security of the civilian population of Darfur in the face of continued depredations, and *deplores* the recent ceasefire violations by all parties, in particular the reports by the Cease Fire Commission of Government of Sudan helicopter assaults and Janjaweed attacks on Yassin, Hashaba and Gallab villages on 26 August 2004;

2. *Welcomes* and *supports* the intention of the African Union to enhance and augment its monitoring mission in the Darfur region of Sudan, and encourages the undertaking of proactive monitoring;

3. *Urges* Member States to support the African Union in these efforts including by providing all equipment, logistical, financial, material and other resources necessary to support the rapid expansion of the African Union Mission

and by supporting the efforts of the African Union aimed at a peaceful conclusion of the crisis and the protection of the welfare of the people of Darfur, *welcomes* the Government of Sudan's request to the African Union to increase its monitoring presence in Darfur in its 9 September 2004 letter to the Security Council, and *urges* the Government of Sudan to take all steps necessary to follow through with this commitment and to cooperate fully with the African Union to ensure a secure and stable environment;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Sudan and the rebel groups, particularly the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudanese Liberation Army/Movement, to work together under the auspices of the African Union to reach a political solution in the negotiations currently being held in Abuja under the leadership of President Obasanjo, *notes* the progress made to date, *urges* the parties to the negotiations to sign and implement the humanitarian agreement immediately, and to conclude a protocol on security issues as soon as possible, and *underscores* and *supports* the role of the African Union in monitoring the implementation of all such agreements reached;

5. *Urges* the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement to conclude a comprehensive peace accord expeditiously as a critical step towards the development of a peaceful and prosperous Sudan;

6. *Affirms* that internally displaced persons, refugees and other vulnerable peoples should be allowed to return to their homes voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, and only when adequate assistance and security are in place;

7. *Reiterates* its call for the Government of Sudan to end the climate of impunity in Darfur by identifying and bringing to justice all those responsible, including members of popular defense forces and Janjaweed militias, for the widespread human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, and *insists* that the Government of Sudan take all appropriate steps to stop all violence and atrocities;

8. *Calls on* all Sudanese parties to take the necessary steps to ensure that violations reported by the Cease Fire Commission are addressed immediately and that those responsible for such violations are held accountable;

9. *Demands* that the Government of Sudan submit to the African Union Mission for verification documentation, particularly the names of Janjaweed militiamen disarmed and names of those arrested for human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, with regard to its performance relative to resolution 1556 (2004) and the 8 April 2004 N'djamena ceasefire agreement;

10. *Demands* all armed groups, including rebel forces, cease all violence, cooperate with international humanitarian relief and monitoring efforts and ensure that their members comply with international humanitarian law, and facilitate the safety and security of humanitarian staff;

11. *Reiterates* its full support for the 8 April 2004 N'djamena ceasefire agreement, and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to refrain from conducting military flights in and over the Darfur region in accordance with its commitments;

12. *Requests* that the Secretary-General rapidly establish an international commission of inquiry in order immediately to investigate reports of violations of

international humanitarian law and human rights law in Darfur by all parties, to determine also whether or not acts of genocide have occurred, and to identify the perpetrators of such violations with a view to ensuring that those responsible are held accountable, *calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with such a commission, and *further requests* the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to take appropriate steps to increase the number of human rights monitors deployed to Darfur;

13. *Calls on* Member States to provide in an urgent manner generous and sustained contributions to the humanitarian efforts under way in Darfur and Chad to address the shortfall in response to continued United Nations appeals, *emphasizes* the need for Member States to fulfil their pledges forthwith, and *welcomes* the substantial contributions made to date;

14. *Declares* that the Council, in the event the Government of Sudan fails to comply fully with resolution 1556 (2004) or this resolution, including, as determined by the Council after consultations with the African Union, failure to cooperate fully with the expansion and extension of the African Union monitoring mission in Darfur, *shall consider* taking additional measures as contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, such as actions to affect Sudan's petroleum sector and the Government of Sudan or individual members of the Government of Sudan, in order to take effective action to obtain such full compliance or full cooperation;

15. *Requests* that, in the monthly reports pursuant to resolution 1556 (2004), the Secretary-General report to the Council on the progress or lack thereof by the Government of Sudan in complying with the Council's demands in this resolution and the effort by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement to conclude a comprehensive peace accord on an urgent basis;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.